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\$3,950 350 acres on Hardinsburg and Falls of Sinkling road, 2 miles from Sample. Improvements, two one-story dwellings, three big barns, hog house and blacksmith shop, all necessary out-houses, 120 acres under cultivation and pasture, 22 acres in timber, white oak, black oak, beech and sugar tree, all good size. Plenty of good water the year round. One-third cash and good easy terms on balance.

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BRECKENRIDGE NEWS,
 Cloverport, Ky.

Making Money On the Farm
 IV.—Oat Growing
 By C. V. GREGORY,
 Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"
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NEXT to wheat, oats are the most widely grown small grain crop. It is a crop that is needed on every farm for feed, especially for young stock and horses. In the corn belt oats fill in a place in the rotation that cannot well be taken by any other crop. The work of seedling and harvesting fits in well with the work of growing a corn crop; hence oats are and probably always will be an important crop in the corn belt.

In spite of these reasons for growing oats they are not usually considered to be a profitable crop. The price is less than that of corn and the yield usual-

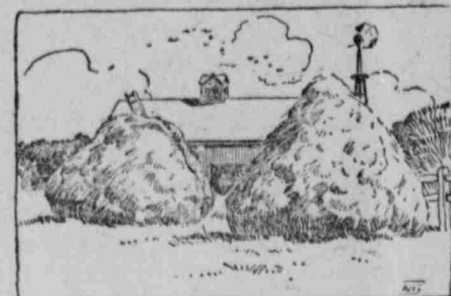


FIG. VII.—GOOD AND POOR STACKS.

ly considerably lower. Most farmers raise oats more because they have to than because they think there is any money in it. If handled rightly, however, oats can be made a money crop.

One of the most important points in oat growing is the selection of seed that is adapted to the locality. Oats are a cool weather crop. The hot midsummer weather of the corn belt is one of the chief factors causing low oat yields. When the hot weather strikes the oats they blight and rust badly. Many times they crumble down and do not fill well.

Advantage of Early Varieties.

The only way this can be avoided in the corn belt is to sow early varieties. These ripen before the hottest weather comes and escape many of the troubles that affect later oats. Early varieties are much less susceptible to rust than late ones are. The selection of rust proof varieties is the only way of combating this disease, since, unlike smut, it cannot be prevented by treating the seed.

Experiments at the Iowa experiment station show nine bushels more to the acre in favor of early varieties. The average of twelve years' experiments at the Nebraska station gave the early oats fourteen bushels to the acre advantage. In good oat years—that is, those with a cool summer—the difference is not so marked. In such seasons the late oats yielded seven bushels to the acre less than the early, while the medium oats yielded a little more.

In bad oat years—and in the corn belt four years out of five are bad from the oats standpoint—the early varieties yielded twenty-one bushels to the acre more than the late and thirteen bushels more than the medium.

The medium varieties are more convenient, as they do not crowd in on hay and corn plowing like the early ones do. The use of improved haying machinery is shortening the time required for putting up the hay crop, however. The advantage of early oats in yield will in most cases more than make up for the disadvantage of having the work crowded during the first half of July.

Early oats have another advantage in that they give the clover a better chance. Where the oats are not got off the ground until the last of July and dry weather follows, as it so often does, the clover makes little growth and is often killed out entirely. With the adoption of a systematic rotation clover will nearly always be seeded with oats, so that this is a point that cannot be ignored.

It is not advisable to ship in oats from a distance to seed the entire field. Often you can get good early seed from a neighbor at little more than market price. If there are no early oats in your community you can send away for a few bushels of a new variety and plant them in a corner of the field by themselves. If they give good satisfaction enough seed can be saved from them to seed the entire field the next season. In the northern part of the United States and in Canada, where the summers are cool, late varieties can be profitably grown. In such localities they give a greater yield and a larger, plumper oat.

Preparing the Seed.

After the seed has been procured the next step is to get it into shape to sow. This means a liberal use of the fanning mill. A large per cent of the oats sown are shoveled from the bin directly into the seeder. Most farmers who do fan their oats simply run them through once to blow out the sticks and dirt and sieve out the weed seed. It pays well to run the oats through the mill two or three times to blow out all the light seed. The work can be done in winter when there is little else to do. The light oats that are blown out are just as good for feed as the others, and the heavy ones that are left are worth several times as much for seed. In experiments carried on to show the comparative value of light and heavy oats the light seed yielded forty-seven bush-

els to the acre, the medium fifty-four and the heavy sixty-two. The difference may not be this great every time, but it will always be great enough to pay well for the labor of fanning. There is an objection to using the heavy oats for seed in that they tend to become a little later each year. This can be avoided by introducing some new seed of an early variety every few years. Directions for breeding seed oats will be given in article 7.

After the oats are cleaned and graded they should be treated for smut. Smut is a black fungus that grows from a tiny spore that lodges beneath the hull when the oat is in bloom and the kernel open. When the hull closes the spore is held inside until the next season, when it sprouts and sends a thread up through the stem to the head. There the smut grows, producing a black mass where the head should be. Often as many as 15 per cent of the heads will be affected in this way. These black heads are not easily noticed, so that the damage is usually underestimated.

The simplest method of treatment is to spread the oats out on a tight floor and sprinkle them with a solution of one pound of formalin to forty gallons of water. This amount is sufficient for forty bushels of oats. Shovel the oats over two or three times until they are thoroughly wet, and then pile them up and cover them with blankets or sacks. The fumes from the formalin will penetrate beneath the hull and kill the smut spores. In the morning the oats should be spread out again and shoveled over occasionally until dry. They can be sowed wet, but in that case the seeder should be set to sow about a bushel to the acre more, as they do not run through as readily. This work should be done on a warm day, as freezing while the oats are wet will injure the germination. This treatment costs only about a cent a bushel and is very effective.

Preparing the Seed Bed.

One of the most neglected points in oat culture is the preparation of the seed bed. Oats do better on a rather firm seed bed. If the field was in corn the year previous it will not be necessary to plow unless the ground is very hard. It should be disked thoroughly, however, to cut up the stalks and pulverize the upper two or three inches. It will usually be profitable to let the disk "lap half," as this does away with ridges and leaves the land in better shape. One harrowing after the disking leaves the ground in splendid shape to receive the seed.

Methods of Seeding.

There are several methods of seeding, of which the end gate seeder is the worst and the disk drill the best. The two main objects in seeding are to get the seed in evenly and at approximately the same depth. The end gate seeder fulfills neither of these requirements. The broadcast seeder scatters the seed evenly, but it is covered no better than with the end gate seeder since both depend upon the disk for covering. The disk drill is more expensive and does not get over the ground as rapidly, but it distributes the seed evenly and puts it at the same depth. The seed is dropped in furrows made by the disks and thoroughly covered, so that one harrowing is all that is necessary after drilling. Experiments show a considerable advantage in yield in favor of the disk drill.

At the Iowa station the average of four years' experiments showed nine bushels to the acre in favor of drilling over broadcasting. From half a bushel to a bushel less seed to the acre is required when a drill is used, as all



FIG. VIII.—HAVE GRAIN WELL SHOCKED.

the seed is put where it can grow to the best advantage. Clover has a better chance in drilled grain. The drill should be run north and south, so that the sun can shine in between the rows on the little clover plants.

Harvesting the Crop.

Preparation for harvest should be made by having the binder in perfect running order beforehand. If oats are not cut as soon as ripe they will almost surely go down and be lost. Great care should be taken in shocking to see that the bundles stand up firmly. If the straw is not too green the shocks should be capped, as a capped shock will shed rain better. A shock that stands up straight and is well capped will shed a great deal of rain without wetting in much. It is much better to stack than to thrash out of the shock. The oats will sweat somewhere, and they will be of better quality if they do it in the stack instead of in the bin. It has been proved many times over that there is nothing to be gained by thrashing oats from the shock. Oats that have been permitted to go through the sweating process in a well protected stack are always of better quality than those which have been hurried into the thrasher.

THE MUSTACHE.
 Ridiculed in England When it First Came into Fashion.

The custom of wearing mustaches did not prevail in France until the reign of Louis Philippe, when it became obligatory in the whole French army. In England the mustache was worn by hussars after the peace of 1815, and it was not until the close of the Crimean war that English civilians as well as English soldiers in general wore hair on the lip.

Shortly after the mustache came into favor among gentlemen Horace Mayhew was passing through an English country town and was immediately noted and followed by a small army of children, who pointed to his lip and called out derisively:

"He's got whiskers under his snout! He's got whiskers under his snout!"

For a long time the mustache was the subject of raillery, even after it was becoming common, and the famous caricaturist Leech printed in Punch a picture of two old-fashioned women who, when they were spoken to by bearded railway guards, fell on their knees and cried out:

"Take all that we have, gentlemen, but spare our lives!"—Westminster Gazette.

DOMESTIC FINANCE.

Pitiful Ignorance of the Average Girl Concerning Household Expenses.

Miss Grace Pitman, who lectures on domestic finance before schools and colleges, had an interesting experience recently when she lectured before a fashionable school for young women. She happened to have just been reading something about the army and noticed that the salary of lieutenants is \$1,500. So when she stood up before her audience she announced that she would explain to them her system of administering an income of \$1,500, which was the salary of a lieutenant in the United States army. A smile ran round the room, which became almost a titter. One girl right down in front of the lecturer had a very rosy face, but did not look at all happy. Miss Pitman divided up the income, showed what such a family would have to have and what the things would cost. She could allow only \$10 a month for service, and that, she showed, would secure only one pitiful greenhorn in the kitchen. The lecturer's scheme allowed only \$7.88 a week for food, and she showed what could be got for that amount. A young housekeeper, she said, could hardly be expected to feed her family for less than \$10 a week, but an experienced housekeeper could do it for \$6.

As the lecturer continued the girl down in front looked more and more sober. That evening she called upon the lecturer and explained the cause of the cheerful smiles of that afternoon. She was engaged—as all her schoolmates were aware—to a lieutenant and expected to marry him as soon as she was graduated in June. But now she was frightened. She did not know whether she would marry him or not.

"She had actually," said Miss Pitman, "had no idea of what it meant to live on \$1,500 a year. She was planning to keep three servants. She had no idea that three servants could not be kept on this sum, and her mother was allowing her to marry this man with no conception of what it meant to live on his salary. Talk about \$6 a week for food! Twenty dollars a week would not have sufficed for that girl."

Kept His Feet Dry.

Extraordinary conduct on the part of two men upon seeing the body of a woman in the water was disclosed at an inquest held at the Victory inn, on the Hogs Back, Surrey. A farm laborer named Sidney Smith missed his mother one morning and on searching found her lying face upward in a roadside pond. He ran off, and another laborer named Matthews, who passed the pond, also ran away, neither making any effort to pull her out. Matthews told the coroner he did not do so, as he did not know if he would be doing right.

The coroner—The poor creature might have not been dead at that time. You could easily have got her out, I suppose.

"I should have had to go up to my knees in the water,"—London Mail.

May Be Read Both Ways.

Palindromes are words or sentences which read the same way, whether they are spelled backward or forward. Here are a number of good examples of this curious orthographical phenomenon:

Madam, I'm Adam (Adam introduces himself to Eve).

Able was I ere I saw Elba (Napoleon reflecting on his exile).

Name no one man.

Red root put up to order. (Sign for a drug store window. Reads the same from the inside as from the outside.)

Draw pupil's lip upward. (Direction to visiting school nurses.)

No, it is opposition.

No, it is opposed; art sees trade's opposition. (Sentence from a debate.)

Yreka bakery. (Sign over a baker's shop in Yreka, Cal.)

The Flying Hours.

Twelve little birds fly by in a row—
 Bright little birds are they.
 Shining and free and as blue as can be—
 And these are the hours of the day.
 The sun shines warmly across their wings
 As they flutter their way along.
 And now and again in their joy of things
 They carol a daytime song.

Twelve little owls fly by in a row—
 Silent and dark their flight—
 Gray little things with shadowy wings,
 And these are the hours of the night.
 But the last of them all as he hovers low
 Is dashed with a radiant pink.
 This is the good little sunrise owl.
 I like him the best, I think.
 —Youth's Companion.

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L. H. & ST. L. TIME TABLE

EAST BOUND.

No. 145, Daily Fast Train leaves Cloverport 5:07 A. M. Stops at Irvington, Point Stites and Adena only, arrives at Louisville 7:25 A. M.

No. 146, Daily Mail and Express leaves Cloverport 10:07 A. M. Stops at all way stations arrives Louisville 12:25 P. M.

No. 147, Daily Fast Mail leaves Cloverport 1:57 P. M. Stops at all way stations, arrives Louisville 4:00 P. M.

No. 148, Daily Fast Mail leaves Cloverport 6:00 P. M. Stops at all way stations, arrives Louisville 8:15 P. M.

WEST BOUND.

No. 147, Henderson accommodation leaves Cloverport 6:00 A. M. Stops at all way stations, arrives Henderson 8:25 A. M.

No. 146, Daily Fast Mail and Express leaves Cloverport 11:00 A. M. Stops only at Haverhill, Lewisport, Maccos, Owensboro, Stanley, Henderson and Evansville, arrives St. Louis 7:50 P. M.

No. 145, Daily Mail and Express daily, leaves Cloverport 7:25 P. M. Evansville 10:15 P. M. Stops at all stations.

No. 144, Daily St. Louis fast train, leaves Cloverport 1:00 P. M. arrives Evansville 1:35 A. M. St. Louis 7:40 A. M. Stops at Haverhill, Owensboro and Henderson only.

Chair cars on trains 141, 142, 143, 144 between Louisville and Evansville. Through sleeping cars and free reclining chair cars on trains 145 and 146, between Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis.

Until further notice No. 145 will be held at Henderson each Sunday for connection with L. & N. train, No. 71, which is due at Henderson at 6:25 P. M.

Fordsville Branch

EAST BOUND.

Train No. 2, daily except Sunday, leaves Fordsville 6:00 A. M., arrives Irvington 9:40 A. M.

Train No. 4, daily except Sunday leaves Fordsville 3:30 P. M., arrives Irvington 5:30 P. M.

Train No. 6, Sunday only.

Fordsville 7:00 A. M., Irvington 9:35 A. M.

WEST BOUND.

Train No. 3, daily except Sunday leaves Irvington 11:10 A. M., arrives Fordsville 2:55 P. M.

Train No. 5, daily, leaves Irvington 7:05 P. M., arrives Fordsville 10:15 P. M.

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USE NYALS REMEDIES
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At a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Rock Island Lot and Land Co., held on the 22nd day of June, 1909, at the office and principal place of business, the owners of a majority of the stock thereof, being present, and having consented thereto in writing, it is ordered that the business of the corporation be closed, that its affairs be wound up and that the corporation be and is now dissolved; said writing is in words and figures as follows: We, the undersigned stockholders of the Rock Island Lot and Land Co., being the owners of the majority of the stock thereof, do consent, in writing, that the said corporation shall close its business, wind up its affairs and dissolve. Witness our hand, this 22nd of June, 1909.

HENRY HARVEY ANDERSON, JR.
 ordered the meeting stand adjourned.
 HENRY HARVEY ANDERSON, JR.,
 President and Sec'y.